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**BOROUGH OF WORKINGTON**



# **THE ANNUAL REPORT**

of

The Medical Officer of Health


**J. L. HUNTER**, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

The Chief Public Health Inspector

**D. A. FOGG**, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

**FOR THE YEAR 1965**



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# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965

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Councillor D. VICKERS.

*The Mayor:*

Councillor D. GILMORE, J.P.

*Aldermen:*

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A. YOUNG, M.B.E.

## Staff of the Public Health Department

|   |   |
|---|---|
| JAMES L. HUNTER,<br>M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. | Medical Officer of Health.  |
| R. E. FLETCHER,<br>M.B., Ch.B.          | Deputy Medical Officer of Health.                                 |
| DONALD A. FOGG,<br>M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.  | Chief Public Health Inspector.                                    |
| CHARLES E. PEARSON,<br>M.A.P.H.I.       | Additional Public Health Inspector                                |
| BRIAN F. P. McCANN,<br>M.A.P.H.I.       | Additional Public Health Inspector<br>(commenced 2nd Aug., 1965). |
| ALEC OGDEN,<br>M.A.P.H.I.               | Additional Public Health Inspector<br>(commenced 30th Aug. 1965). |
| LESLIE CRELLING,<br>A.R.S.H.            | Technical Assistant.  |
| LESLIE SHEPHERD,                        | Student Public Health Inspector.<br>(commenced 15th Nov., 1965).  |
| MRS. M. E. REEVES,                      | Clerk   |
| LEONARD BLAND,                          | Rodent Operator,  |

TOWN HALL,

WORKINGTON,

June, 1966.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and  
Councillors of the Borough of Workington.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health for the year 1965. The report is prepared and presented along the lines laid down by Circular 1/65 of the Ministry of Health. Details of vital statistics are given as if this were still a health authority and they are presented thus as a matter of interest that dates back to the time when your authority was a school and child welfare authority. Where less detail is given, e.g. under water supplies, previous reports have contained within recent years fuller descriptions from which there has been little variance.

The vital statistics of the town show little change from 1964 and from a five years' average. The birth-rate however again increased. The total population rose to 29,910—the nearest to the figure of 30,000 so far realised. The infantile mortality was very low at 13.9 (compared to 19.0 for England and Wales) and the peri-natal mortality was 25.6 (26.9 for England and Wales). The average infantile mortality rate for five years 1961—1965 inclusive was 16.1 as compared to the figure of 20.5 for England and Wales. More details of these figures are given in the text.

Deaths from cancer fell but not markedly so. Deaths in residents aged 1—35 years were all unusual conditions except for one death caused on the highway. There was no maternal death. The number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents was again three, other accidental deaths increased by one and suicidal deaths by two.

There was little epidemic disease during the year, measles being the only notifiable disease that was numbered in the hundreds and no reports were received of severity or complications. Incidence of intestinal disease was low as far as notifiable conditions were concerned and no case of food-poisoning was reported. Hygiene in food shops shows continuous improvement and the tradespeople and shopkeepers of the town deserve much thanks for their co-operation in implementing both old and new legislation. However a great deal of inspectorial work remains to be done under the Food



## Hygiene Regulations and the Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

In prevention of infectious diseases one notes with satisfaction certain improvements in immunisation figures but again repeats that the population should not be lulled into a state of false security by the absence of infectious disease but come forward with the children for the simple preventive measures that are available in the surgery and in the clinic.

The scheme for the early detection of cancer of the womb was instituted by the local health authority during the year and should be taken advantage of by every woman between the ages of 30 and 50.

The environmental aspect of the town changes slowly but significantly. There is now almost completed a group of partial dependancy flatlets for old people which has arisen in an area widely covered in the not so old days by sub-standard dwellings. This double provision by the local district council and by the local health authority for the needs of people handicapped by old age and infirmity should be the beginnings of wider co-operation in special needs for housing in people handicapped for any reason.

The frank slum type of house has largely disappeared in the central area and in Harrington but a large problem in substandard properties emerges from an external survey of the town carried out within the last eighteen months and a still greater need for improvement in amenities in many hundreds of properties. These problems too touch more intimately on planning and development or re-development than did considerations of slum clearance call for in the past.

It is regretted that the council did not see fit to include smokeless fires in their newest houses. In my opinion smoke from domestic chimneys produces a greater hazard to health than the emanations of works and factories. It is the speck of soot inhaled by the lung which causes the first damage to delicate tissues. The heavier grit falls to the ground.

Refuse collection and disposal have advanced. The proportion of paper sacks to metal bins increases. On the tip compression of refuse in layers of four and a half feet by the caterpillar-tracked vehicle has resulted in greater compaction, less fires, and no nuisance. The experiment in building up the site of the old shore works by this procedure at Harrington has been very successful. Experience too with the newly acquired compaction collecting vehicle fully justifies changing the fleet over to this type both from the point of view of de-

crease in running costs and the ease in tipping of the compacted refuse.

Although excellent facilities are available at the main tip at Harrington for the reception of all types of refuse, indiscriminate deposits of rubbish—mattresses, builders' rubble and the like—continue to scar the town. Whereas vandalism in the parks and elsewhere is usually ascribed to youth the deliberate tipping of deposits large and small must be laid at the feet of adults without civic pride. It would be an interesting experiment to approach the responsible elements in our youth towards the formation of some form of watch associations.

The extension of the public health establishment still further crowded the office accommodation and it was with great relief that the department took over the temporary extension of the town hall. The new quarters, which include an interview room, are also of great benefit to the many hundreds of citizens who are received each year for information and about anxious problems or complaints.

I again wish to record my appreciation and thanks to all the staff for their work during the year and for the help in problems from colleagues in other departments. I wish too to express thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their kind consideration of all matters during the year. Thirdly my thanks are due to my medical colleagues in general practice and in the hospital service for their help and collaboration.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. HUNTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS

### 1.—General

- (a) The level of employment in this area runs lower than the level of the country as a whole and the present recession in the main industry in the town is naturally reflected in an increase in the number of wage-earners unemployed. Compared to December 1964 one hundred more men were out of work (273 in 1964 and 381 in 1965 on corresponding December dates). The figures for women in both years were just under 300 and for boys and girls about 60. The feeling of uplift created by the growth of a large paper-mill now under construction has been offset by the news that certain coal-mines are under consideration for closure.

- (b) Town Statistics.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Area in acres .....  | 5,644      |
| Population (Registrar-General's Estimate of Residents—mid-year 1965) ..... | 29,910     |
| Rateable Value .....   | £1,090,329 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....                                      | £4,440     |

### 2.—Vital Statistics

#### Births.

##### *Live Births.*

Number: 575.

|                       | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Legitimate Births ... | 282           | 269             | 551           |
| Illegitimate Births   | 10            | 14              | 24            |
|                       | <hr/> 292     | <hr/> 283       | <hr/> 575     |

Rate per 1,000 population ..... 19.2

Adjusted Rate ..... 19.2

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births) ... 4.2

##### *Still Births.*

Number: 10.

|                          | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Legitimate Stillbirths   | 2             | 8               | 10            |
| Illegitimate Stillbirths | —             | —               | —             |
|                          | <hr/> 2       | <hr/> 8         | <hr/> 10      |

Rate per 1,000 live and still births 17.1



*Infant Deaths.*

Number: 8.

## Infant Mortality Rates:

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Total infant deaths per 1,000 total<br>live births .....  | 13.9 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000<br>legitimate live births .....  | 12.7 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000<br>illegitimate live births .....  | 50.0 |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths<br>under four weeks per 1,000<br>total live births) .....                                  | 8.7  |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate<br>(deaths under one week per<br>1,000 total live births) .....                              | 8.7  |
| Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still-<br>births and deaths under one<br>week combined per 1,000 live<br>and still-births) ..... | 25.6 |
| Maternal Mortality (including<br>abortion) .....  | Nil  |

**Deaths.**

|                                       | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Deaths (all ages) .....               | 193           | 146             | 339          |
| Death Rate per 1,000 population ..... |               |                 | 11.6         |
| Adjusted rate .....                   |               |                 | 13.2         |
| Deaths from certain causes:           |               |                 |              |
| Notifiable diseases .....             |               | Nil             |              |
| Cancer of the lung .....              |               | 15              |              |
| Cancer of the uterus .....            |               | 2               |              |
| Leukaemia .....                       |               | 1               |              |
| Motor vehicle accidents .....         |               | 3               |              |
| Other accidents or misadventure ..... |               | 8               |              |
| Suicide .....                         |               | 3               |              |

**3.—Notes and Comparisons on Vital Statistics.****Births.**

The number of births in 1965 is the highest for over fifteen years and the natural increase of births over deaths would indicate a rising figure of population. This is reflected in the Registrar-General's mid-year estimate for 1965. The Live Births Rates over the last four years have been:

|                                | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Workington M.B. (adjusted) ... | 19.2 | 18.5 | 16.8 | 17.0 |
| Urban Districts of Cumberland  | 18.2 | 18.8 | 16.8 | 18.3 |
| Rural Districts of Cumberland  | 16.8 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.3 |

|                          |       |      |      |           |
|--------------------------|-------|------|------|-----------|
| Administrative County of |       |      |      |           |
| Cumberland               | ..... | 17.4 | 18.4 | 17.7 18.3 |
| England and Wales        | ..... | 18.0 | 18.4 | 18.2 18.0 |

Deaths.

Death rates.

|                                |       |      |      |           |
|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|-----------|
|                                | 1965  | 1964 | 1963 | 1962      |
| Workington M.B. (adjusted) ... | 13.2  | 12.3 | 13.9 | 14.5      |
| Urban Districts of Cumberland  | 12.3  | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.3      |
| Rural Districts of Cumberland  | 11.8  | 12.0 | 13.1 | 12.1      |
| Administrative County of       |       |      |      |           |
| Cumberland                     | ..... | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.5 12.2 |
| England and Wales              | ..... | 11.5 | 11.3 | 12.2 11.9 |

Whereas in four years the birth-rate has increased from 17.0 to 19.2 the death-rate has decreased from 14.5 to 13.2

There were no maternal deaths, no deaths from tuberculosis or other notifiable disease, and no death was attributed to influenza. There was a slight fall in deaths due to cancer of the lung (1965—15; 1964—20) and only one death was recorded from cancer of the uterus. The total deaths from cancer fell by 4 from the 1964 figure of 72. Deaths attributed to accident, misadventure totalled 11 of which 3 were accidents on the highway. There was three cases of suicide.

Table 1 below gives the age at death of residents in 1965 and Table 2 gives the causes of deaths.

TABLE 1  
The Age at Death of Workington Residents – 1965

| Age Groups | Under 4 weeks | 4 weeks and under 1 year | 1—5 | 5—15 | 15—25 | 25—35 | 35—45 | 45—55 | 55—65 | 65—75 | 75 & over | Total |
|------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Males      | 4             | 3                        | —   | —    | 3     | 1     | 4     | 18    | 40    | 60    | 60        | 193   |
| Females    | 1             | —                        | 1   | —    | —     | 2     | 2     | 9     | 11    | 42    | 78        | 146   |
| Total      | 5             | 3                        | 1   | —    | 3     | 3     | 6     | 27    | 51    | 102   | 138       | 339   |

**TABLE 2**  
**Registrar-General's Table of Deaths by Cause**  
**Workington M.B.—1965**

| <i>Serial</i>          | <i>Cause</i>                                 | <i>Male.</i> | <i>Female.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 9                      | Other infective and parasitic disease        | 1            | 1              | 2             |
| 10                     | Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .....            | 6            | 2              | 8             |
| 11                     | „ „ Lung, bronchus                           | 13           | 2              | 15            |
| 12                     | „ „ breast .....                             | —            | 3              | 3             |
| 13                     | „ „ uterus .....                             | —            | 2              | 2             |
| 14                     | Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ..... | 22           | 15             | 37            |
| 15                     | Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....                  | —            | 1              | 1             |
| 16                     | Diabetes .....                               | —            | 2              | 2             |
| 17                     | Vascular Diseases of nervous system          | 28           | 32             | 69            |
| 18                     | Coronary disease, angina .....               | 57           | 21             | 78            |
| 19                     | Hypertension with heart disease ...          | 2            | 3              | 5             |
| 20                     | Other heart disease .....                    | 15           | 21             | 36            |
| 21                     | Other circulatory disease .....              | 6            | 10             | 16            |
| 23                     | Pneumonia .....                              | 5            | 4              | 9             |
| 24                     | Bronchitis .....                             | 12           | 3              | 15            |
| 25                     | Other diseases of respiratory system         | 1            | 1              | 2             |
| 26                     | Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...             | 3            | 1              | 4             |
| 27                     | Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea ...         | —            | 2              | 2             |
| 28                     | Nephritis and nephrosis .....                | —            | 1              | 1             |
| 29                     | Hyperplasia of prostate .....                | 1            | —              | 1             |
| 31                     | Congenital malformations .....               | 1            | —              | 1             |
| 32                     | Other defined & ill-defined diseases         | 14           | 11             | 25            |
| 33                     | Motor vehicle accidents .....                | 3            | —              | 3             |
| 34                     | All other accidents .....                    | 1            | 7              | 8             |
| 35                     | Suicide .....                                | 2            | 1              | 3             |
| Total all causes ..... |  | 193          | 146            | 339           |

#### **4.—Infantile and Peri-natal Mortality.**

The number of infant deaths was 8 (7 males; 1 female) of which five died within the first week of life and three between the ages of 5 months and 12 months. The number of still-births fell by one. The resulting rates for the year 1965 are very good—infantile mortality 13.9 (England and Wales 19.0) and peri-natal mortality 25.6 (England and Wales 26.9). Table 3 below gives the infantile mortality rate in quinquennial averages from the year 1911 and the rate for 1965 and figures for peri-natal mortality from the year 1956. Table 4 gives the distribution of infantile deaths by age and cause in 1965.



**TABLE 3**  
**Annual Infantile and Peri-Natal Mortality**

| <i>Period.</i> | <i>Infantile Mortality</i> |                          | <i>Perinatal Mortality</i> |                           |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|                | <i>Workington</i>          | <i>England and Wales</i> | <i>Workington</i>          | <i>England and Wales.</i> |
|                | <i>M.B.</i>                |                          | <i>M.B.</i>                |                           |
| 1911-1915      | 135                        | 110                      |                            |                           |
| 1916-1920      | 113                        | 90                       |                            |                           |
| 1921-1925      | 102                        | 76                       |                            |                           |
| 1926-1930      | 76                         | 68                       |                            |                           |
| 1931-1935      | 70                         | 62                       |                            |                           |
| 1936-1940      | 63                         | 55                       |                            |                           |
| 1941-1945      | 52                         | 50                       |                            |                           |
| 1946-1950      | 41                         | 36                       |                            |                           |
| 1951-1955      | 29                         | 27                       |                            |                           |
| 1956-1960      | 30                         | 23                       | 46.8                       | 35.0                      |
| 1961-1965      | 16.1                       | 20.5                     | 28.2                       | 29.5                      |
| 1965           | 13.9                       | 19.0                     | 25.6                       | 26.9                      |

**TABLE 4**  
**Infantile Deaths – Workington M.B. 1965**  
**shown by Age and Cause of Death**

| <b>Cause of Death.</b>  | <b>Age in Weeks</b> |     |     |     | <b>Age in Months</b> |     |     |          |     |          | <b>Total</b> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|----------|--------------|
|                         | 0—1                 | 1—2 | 2—3 | 3—4 | 0—1                  | 1—2 | 2—3 | 3—6      | 6—9 | 9—12     |              |
| Prematurity .....       | 1                   |     |     |     | 1                    |     |     |          |     |          | 1            |
| Immaturity .....        | 1                   |     |     |     | 1                    |     |     |          |     |          | 1            |
| Atelectasis .....       | 2                   |     |     |     | 2                    |     |     |          |     |          | 2            |
| Congenital Defect ..... | 1                   |     |     |     | 1                    |     |     |          |     |          | 1            |
| Teratoma of neck.....   |                     |     |     |     |                      |     |     | 1        |     |          | 1            |
| Bronchitis .....        |                     |     |     |     |                      |     |     | 1        |     |          | 1            |
| Virus Infection .....   |                     |     |     |     |                      |     |     |          |     | 1        | 1            |
| <b>Total .....</b>      | <b>5</b>            |     |     |     | <b>5</b>             |     |     | <b>2</b> |     | <b>1</b> | <b>8</b>     |



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### (a) Staff.

The establishment of Public Health Inspectors is now full by the appointment of two additional inspectors. Mr. L. Crelling, Technical Assistant, commenced a sandwich course in training as a Public Health Inspector in October and a Junior Trainee, also appointed during the year, will also take up a sandwich course in 1966. These new appointments have enabled the department to take up the backlog in the long-standing statutory work and also to start on the inspections entailed in new legislation in the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and the Housing Acts.

### (b) Laboratory Services.

The needs in water and other analyses are met by the Carlisle Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service. I wish again to thank Dr. D. G. Davies, the Director of the laboratory for his help during the year.

### (c) Local Health Authority Services.

Workington M.B. lies in the Western Area of Cumberland and carries clinics for a wide range of health and welfare subjects. During the current year a scheme for the screening of women for the prevention of cancer of the neck of the womb was commenced. Three sessions each week, including an evening session are held at two clinics, by appointment.

The times, places and services are as follows:

*Child Welfare and Health Education*: Park Lane Clinic, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 2 p.m. and Thursdays at 9-30 a.m. and at Salterbeck Clinic on Fridays at 2 p.m.

*School Clinic*: Park Lane Clinic at 9 a.m.

*Dental Clinic*: at Park Lane and Salterbeck Clinics by appointment.

*Orthopaedic and After-care Clinic*: by appointment.

*Speech Therapy*: at Park Lane Clinic by appointment.

Immunisation procedures are carried out at set clinics and at special clinics and schools by arrangement, including B.C.G. vaccination.

**(d) National Assistance Acts.**

No proceedings were necessary under these acts during the year.

**(e) Port Health.**

No case of infectious disease was notified from the Port during the year.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

Below is given a summary of conditions through the eyes of your Medical Officer of Health. A detailed report on the sanitary circumstances of the area is given by Mr. D. A. Fogg, Chief Public Health Inspector in his report which starts on page 21. Some information on housing and sewerage has been supplied by Mr. D. Illsley, Borough Surveyor.

**1. Housing.**

During the previous year a preliminary external survey of all houses in the borough was started in order to give a provisional estimate of the number of houses to be dealt with under slum clearance and the number that could be considered for improvement under the latest housing act. Although the worst slum areas have been covered and cleared by individual representation and by clearance areas there still remain groups of houses and isolated properties that are are not capable of improvement individually or are badly sited and badly arranged and for which the best procedure would be demolition. The number of new houses built by the council was 102 and privately 56.

**2. Water Supply.**

The town is supplied with domestic water by the West Cumberland Water Board. The source is upland surface and the product of three lakes. Chlorination and the addition of lime is undertaken near the source, the latter procedure being essential as the water is potentially plumbo-solvent. The fluoride content is low (about 0.03 parts per million) but the principle of fluoridation has been agreed.

A total of forty-two bacteriological samples were taken in the town by the local authority and the Water Board of which four were slightly unsatisfactory. Two chemical analyses were done during the year and both were satisfactory. One is reproduced below.



*Chemical Analysis:*

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| Appearance .....   | Clear and colourless |
| Odour .....  | nil                  |
| Reaction, pH .....   | 7.2                  |
| Parts per million  |                      |
| Total solids .....   | 52.0                 |
| Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia .....                          | 0.00                 |
| Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia .....                               | 0.00                 |
| Nitrogen as nitrites .....   | nil                  |
| Nitrogen as nitrates .....   | Less than 0.5        |
| Chlorides, as Cl .....   | 13                   |
| Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours<br>at 27 deg. C. .... | 0.00                 |
| Total hardness .....   | 24                   |
| Temporary hardness .....   | 12                   |
| Permanent hardness .....   | 12                   |
| Alkalinity .....   | 12                   |
| Free Chlorine .....  | nil                  |
| Potassium, as K. ....  | 0.4                  |
| Anionic synthetic detergents .....                                 | —                    |
| Manganese, as Mn .....   | —                    |
| Cyanides and thiocyanates .....                                    | —                    |
| Poisonous metals .....   | nil                  |

*Opinion:*

The chemical and bacteriological condition of this sample is satisfactory, but the alkalinity is very low.

**3. Sewerage**

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor kindly reports as follows:—"A start was made on the design of a completely new sewerage system to replace the outfalls at Siddick and Northside. A tidal survey costing nearly £1,000 was carried out to assist in the precise location of the new Northside outfall and also to ascertain the effect of wind and tide upon sewerage discharges. In addition minor remedial works were carried out to the Siddick outfall at a cost of about £1,300."

**4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

Approximately one-sixth of the town had been supplied by paper-bag holders by the end of the year. The increasing air content and lightness of household refuse over the years however compelled a modification in thought about the best type of collecting vehicle. Concentrated and relatively heavy refuse in bags could well be dealt with in simple lorries but modern refuse demands compression vehicles. A trial of a series of compression vehicles was made towards the end of

1965 and a suitable one was chosen. It is estimated that a fleet of four such vehicles will cover the needs of the town. The second should be in commission by October, 1966.

In refuse disposal a trial was also made of compression on the tip by the use of a heavy caterpillar-tracked vehicle. The refuse of each day is deposited in a bay, compressed to a four and a half foot layer and given an ample amount of soil or cinder cover. This new method has been very satisfactory in building up waste land at Harrington Shore.

During the year the total weight of household refuse collected was 10,166 tons from 9,414 premises. In addition 249 special collections were made of bulky household refuse and many more loads of builders rubbish etc. were accepted on the tip. The net cost per ton, for the financial year ending in March 1965, was 44s 4d.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### 1. General

Measles continued to be mildly epidemic throughout the year and produced a total of 236 cases with no deaths. The disease would appear to have been mild. No other infectious disease was prevalent. Table 6 gives the numbers of notified cases for the year.

### 2. Vaccination and Immunisation

#### (a) *Poliomyelitis*

A total of 1,043 primary courses, mainly by the oral method, were administered during 1965, and 118 first boosters and 692 second boosters were given.

#### (b) *Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough*

Triple antigen is mainly used in infants and after the age of 5 years the double antigen of diphtheria/tetanus. A total of 696 primary courses containing diphtheria antigen and 626 booster doses were given. This raised the immunity index for children aged 0—14 years by three points. The immunity index is the percentage number of children innoculated within the last five years. The indices for the years since 1953 are given in Table 5.



**TABLE 5**  
**Immunity Index—Percentage of the Child**  
**Population Adequately Protected.**

|          | <i>Under 1 yr.</i> | <i>2-4 yrs.</i> | <i>5-6 yrs.</i> | <i>10-14 yrs.</i> | <i>0-14 yrs.</i> |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 31-11-53 | ..... 3            | 49              | 81              | 69                | 64               |
| 31-12-54 | ..... 4            | 49              | 71              | 38                | 51               |
| 31-12-55 | ..... 3            | 50              | 84              | 49                | 59               |
| 31-12-56 | ..... 8            | 48              | 81              | 62                | 61               |
| 31-12-57 | ..... 10           | 52              | 67              | 58                | 56               |
| 31-12-58 | ..... 10           | 51              | 52              | 56                | 54               |
| 31-12-59 | ..... 16           | 51              | 32              | 57                | 45               |
| 31-12-60 | ..... 17           | 52              | 39              | 28                | 37               |
| 31-12-61 | ..... 28           | 58              | 37              | 17                | 36               |
| 31-12-62 | ..... 23           | 62              | 28              | 17                | 33               |
| 31-12-63 | ..... 31           | 69              | 68              | 44                | 58               |
| 31-12-64 | ..... 29           | 72              | 62              | 61                | 62               |
| 31-12-65 | ..... 37           | 77              | 68              | 58                | 65               |

*(c) Vaccination against Smallpox.*

During the year 154 primary vaccinations were carried out in children under 5 years of age and 7 in children over 5 years or in adults. Eight re-vaccinations were recorded but many more adults were re-vaccinated as is shown by the steady numbers of international certificates seen in the office for endorsement.

TABLE 6

Workington M.B.

Notification of Infectious Disease, -1965

|                              | Total No<br>of cases.  | Age Groups. |      |       |       |     |     |       |       |     | Died. |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|
|                              |                        | -1          | 1+   | 2+    | 3+    | 4+  | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25+ |       |
| Scarlet Fever                | 2                      |             |      |       | 1     |     | 1   |       |       |     |       |
| Whooping Cough               | 1                      |             |      |       |       |     |     |       |       |     |       |
| Measles                      | 236                    | 12          | 24   | 36    | 43    | 36  | 83  | 1     | 1     |     |       |
| Dysentery                    | 4                      |             |      |       |       |     | 2   | 1     | 1     |     |       |
|                              |                        |             |      |       |       |     |     |       |       |     |       |
|                              | Total No.<br>of cases. | -5          | 5-14 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |     |       |       |     |       |
| Erysipelas                   | 1                      |             |      | 1     |       |     |     |       |       |     |       |
| Tuberculosis-<br>Respiratory | 9                      |             |      | 5     | 4     |     |     |       |       |     |       |
| Meningial                    | 2                      |             | 1    | 1     |       |     |     |       |       |     |       |
| Other                        | 1                      |             |      | 1     |       |     |     |       |       |     |       |
| Puerperal Pyrexia            | 1                      |             |      |       |       |     |     |       |       |     |       |

### 3. Tuberculosis

#### (a) Prevention

During the year the itinerant Mass X-ray Unit took up a fixed locus at Workington Infirmary.

The age at which B.C.G. vaccination is offered to school children has been dropped from 14+ to 13+ years. Of 1,472 children listed in the Workington schools (which contain a number of children from outside the town), 1,195 (or 81% were negative and all but four were given B.C.G. vaccination. The positive cases, of which about half were known contacts, were offered X-ray examination where indicated. No case of active disease was discovered among positive reactors.

#### (b) Incidence, Notifications and Deaths

There was again a total of twelve cases notified in the year—nine respiratory cases, two meningeal, and one case with a lesion at another site. There were no deaths attributed to tuberculosis during 1965 which was the third successive year to be so recorded.

Table 7 gives the deaths and death rates for the Borough and for England and Wales since 1911 and Table 8 gives the present incidence of notified cases in the borough.

**TABLE 7**  
**Tuberculosis—Workington—1965**  
**Deaths and Death-Rate.**

| Years     | No. of Deaths—Workington |                 |       | Death Rate per 1,000 Pop. |                   |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------------|
|           | Respiratory              | Non-Respiratory | Total | Workington                | England and Wales |
| 1911-1915 | 27.3                     | 4.8             | 42.1  | 1.69                      | 1.41              |
| 1916-1920 | 21.8                     | 13.4            | 35.2  | 1.25                      | 1.48              |
| 1921-1925 | 17.4                     | 6.6             | 24.0  | 0.88                      | 1.08              |
| 1926-1930 | 18.2                     | 8.2             | 26.4  | 1.01                      | 0.94              |
| 1931-1935 | 22.8                     | 8.0             | 30.8  | 1.19                      | 0.81              |
| 1936-1940 | 20.0                     | 5.4             | 25.4  | 0.92                      | 0.67              |
| 1941-1945 | 19.7                     | 5.9             | 25.6  | 0.86                      | 0.66              |
| 1946-1950 | 17.2                     | 1.8             | 19.0  | 0.67                      | 0.48              |
| 1951-1955 | 9.0                      | 0.8             | 9.8   | 0.34                      | 0.22              |
| 1956-1960 | 2.2                      | 0.4             | 2.6   | 0.09                      | 0.10              |
| 1961-1965 | 0.6                      | —               | 0.6   | 0.02                      | 0.06              |
| 1965      | —                        | —               | —     | 0.00                      | 0.05              |



#### 4. Cancer

In total there was a decrease of seven in deaths from cancer including a reduction by five of deaths from cancer of the lung. The youngest case of cancer of lung in males was 24 years and in females 45 years. The average age at death in all cases of cancer of the lung in both sexes was 60 years. Cancer of the uterus and cancer of the breast were both less in number compared to 1964. A scheme for the early detection of cancer of the neck of the uterus was commenced in the area during the year.

There was one death from leukaemia.

The range of age at death from all types of cancer in males was 24 to 82 years with an average age at death of 68: in females the range was 34 to 82 with an average age at death of 64.

The distribution of cancer by site and sex was as follows:

| <i>Site</i>         | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Stomach .....       | 6            | 2               | 8            |
| Lung bronchus ..... | 13           | 2               | 15           |
| Breast .....        | —            | 3               | 3            |
| Uterus .....        | —            | 2               | 2            |
| Other sites .....   | 22           | 15              | 37           |
|                     | —            | —               | —            |
| Total               | 41           | 24              | 65           |
|                     | —            | —               | —            |



**Annual Report  
of  
The Chief Public Health Inspector**

Town Hall,  
Workington.  
June, 1966.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen  
and Councillors of the Borough of Workington.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this report on the work carried out in the Department during my first year in office.

The early part of the year was a period of uncertainty particularly as at that time the question of the future of the refuse collection and disposal service was not settled, and there was a lack of success in obtaining suitably qualified staff. When these two problems were resolved matters began to settle down and the department took shape.

In August we were pleased to welcome Mr. B. F. P. McCann and Mr. A. Ogden. In June Mr. L. Crelling, Technical Assistant, passed his National Certificate in Building and it was agreed that he should be trained as a Public Health Inspector, he commenced a three year Sandwich Course at the Salford Technical College in September. In November Mr. L. Shepherd joined us as a student.

As will be seen in the body of the report, work began under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations at the latter end of the year and 170 inspections were made necessitating the service of 86 informal notices. During the same period 142 premises were inspected under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Acts and 77 informal notices were served. In order to obtain the best possible facilities in new premises likely to be covered by these pieces of legislation, quite a large amount of time has been spent in scrutinising plans, submitted for Bye-law approval, and discussing various projects with owners, architects and builders. However, an effort is being made to take this collaboration one step further by encouraging local architects to consult the department whilst the designs are on the drawing board. Half an hour or so at this stage can save a lot of time and short temper when revisions are required after the plans have been submitted for bye-law approval. Some local firms are now taking advantage of this arrangement and I hope that even more will do so as time goes on.



The refuse collection and disposal service underwent a severe reappraisal during the year and, prior to the decision to leave this service with us, trials were given with 6 different types and makes of loader/shovels for working on our tip. Eventually a Fiat FL/4 was purchased and this machine together with a change in the “modus operandi” produced a big improvement in the conditions on the tip. At the same time we commenced tipping at Harrington Shore—this was to assist the Borough Surveyor by filling up sunken areas and raising the levels of other parts in a basic preparation for the landscaping of the site. When the responsibility for this service was left with the department preparatory work was carried out for a complete revision of the collection rounds and these were planned to come into effect in January 1966. A start was also made to standardise the refuse collection vehicles and in September and October demonstrations were given by several manufacturers of compression vehicles which led to an order being given to Messrs. Shelvoke and Drewry for one of their 35 cu. yd. Pakamatic Vehicles—delivery to be made in March 1966.

Requests have been received to give talks on various aspects of public health work. I would like to see more advantage taken of the specialised knowledge of environmental hygiene, possessed by members of this department, and hope the time is not far off when regular requests come in from schools, and all other types of local organisations. Generally speaking very few people are aware of the work which goes on unobtrusively to protect them and it is only when we get outbreaks of one sort or another that the potential dangers are highlighted. Perhaps even these outbreaks could have been averted if more people knew the “whys” and “where-fors”!

In conclusion I would place on record my appreciation of the help and support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Dr. Hunter, and my fellow officers in other departments. I would also pay tribute to members of this office whose cheerfulness and unfailing willingness to help have made such a contribution to the proper functioning of the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. FOGG,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## HOUSING

### Housing Acts

The main activity in this field during the year was a survey of the housing in the older portions of the town. An endeavour was made to classify dwelling houses into categories according to a suggested life. Of necessity this classification had to be based mainly on the external conditions but some local knowledge, obtained on visits to the properties by one of my colleagues over a number of years, helped in any opinion formed. The various classifications were indicated by different colours on a 1/2500 scale map of the town and there is no doubt that the broad picture is now reasonably clear and the exercise should prove to have been extremely worthwhile. It is not intended, however, that the results of the survey should provide a "hard and fast" programme but rather that it should provide a basis for planned detailed inspections in the future and give at this time a broad guide to the problems facing the town. It is anticipated that the implications of the survey will be placed before the Council early in 1966.

One of the main benefits stemming from the survey is that possible Improvement Areas are immediately obvious and it is hoped that we shall be in the position to commence on an inspection of such an area in the coming year. Despite the difficulties which it is anticipated will have to be faced—particularly in the matter of persuading owner/occupiers to join in—I am convinced that this work should be approached with enthusiasm and determination in order to achieve the purpose for which the legislation was designed, i.e. the improvement of our existing housing stock.

Although a nil return is shown in the table dealing with clearance areas, in fact, work did commence at the end of the year on the inspection of some properties to be dealt with under this procedure.

Details showing the numbers of premises inspected and dealt with under the Housing Acts are listed in the tables below:—

#### Dwelling houses inspected and action taken

(1) Individual unfit houses capable of repair at reasonable cost

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... | Nil |
|---|-----|



|   |     |
|---|-----|
| (b) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices:—           |     |
| (i) By owner .....  | Nil |
| (ii) By local authority in default of owner ...                                       | Nil |
| (2) Individual unfit houses not capable of repair at reasonable cost                  |     |
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, and 23 Housing Act 1957                        |     |
| (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made .....   | 5   |
| (ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders .....     | Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act 1957                                     |     |
| (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made .....      | 5   |
| (ii) Number of closing orders determined, the dwelling house having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (3) Clearance areas   |     |
| (a) Proceedings under Section 42 Housing Act 1957                                     |     |
| (i) Number of clearance areas represented   | Nil |
| (ii) Number of clearance areas declared ...   | Nil |
| (iii) Number of dwelling houses unfit for habitation .....                            | Nil |
| (iv) Number of dwelling houses included by reason of their bad arrangement .....      | Nil |
| (b) Number of Clearance Orders .....  | Nil |
| (c) Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders ...  | Nil |
| (4) Persons displaced and re-housed   |     |
| (a) Families  |     |
| (i) Rehoused from individual unfit dwelling houses .....                              | 12  |
| (ii) Rehoused from clearance areas .....  | Nil |
| (b) Persons   |     |
| (i) Rehoused from individual unfit dwelling houses .....                              | 35  |
| (ii) Rehoused from clearance areas .....  | Nil |
| (5) Improvement grants  |     |
| Number of houses inspected for improvement grant purposes .....                       | 85  |
| Total number of visits made in connection with the above .....                        | 152 |



## (6) General

|   |    |
|---|----|
| (a) Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects ..... | 39 |
| (b) Total number of visits paid to the above houses .....         | 79 |

**Public Health Acts**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of complaints received re insanitary conditions in dwelling houses ..... | 224 |
| Number of dwelling houses inspected re complaints and routine inspections ..... | 504 |
| Total number of visits of all kinds to dwelling houses .....                    | 976 |

## Action taken

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Number of informal notices served re insanitary conditions in dwelling houses .....          | 87 |
| Number of informal notices for insanitary conditions in dwelling houses complied with .....  | 66 |
| Number of statutory notices served for insanitary conditions in dwelling houses .....        | 17 |
| Number of statutory notices for insanitary conditions in dwelling houses complied with ..... | 17 |

**Table 1**

Summary of items included in the above notices:—

| Defects              | Served | Complied with |
|----------------------|--------|---------------|
| Roofs                | 47     | 20            |
| Walls                | 29     | 14            |
| Ceilings             | 6      | 2             |
| Windows              | 10     | 4             |
| Fireplaces and flues | 3      | 1             |
| Sinks                | 1      | 1             |
| Water Supplies       | 5      | 1             |
| Rainwater conductors | 27     | 12            |
| Paving               | 2      | 2             |
| Water Closets        | 11     | 7             |
| Drainage             | 10     | 10            |
| Cleansing            | 1      | 1             |
| Miscellaneous        | 14     | 6             |

It is pleasing to note that it was not found necessary to institute any proceedings for the non compliance of statutory notices nor was it necessary to carry out any work in default. I am sure that this is indicative of a good working relationship between the members of the department and agents, landlords and builders.

### **Rent Acts**

Only two visits have been made in connection with certificates of disrepair under these Acts and it would appear that the long complicated procedure has not resulted in the work being carried out on tenanted properties, as was originally intended.

### **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act**

Twelve visits have been made to the various sites in the Borough. There are three sites with a total of 32 caravans and there are no individual caravan sites.

The sites are maintained in a good condition and comply with the requirements of the Act.

## **FOOD HYGIENE AND FOOD CONTROL**

### **Food Hygiene**

A full and systematic inspection of the food premises in the Borough was started in August. The campaign was commenced by visiting the shops in the town centre and then subsequently extending to those in the side streets and outskirts. When these inspections are completed it is intended to continue with food preparing premises (hotels etc.) and licensed premises. Where applicable the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has been enforced in conjunction with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. During the early stages of the campaign the local press published an article on Food Hygiene together with photographs of some of the ideal premises and facilities which are situated in the town. I am indebted to these firms for kindly allowing the photographs to be taken and to the Editor for publishing the article.

Infringements which have been found covered such items as:—lack of cleanliness of walls, floors and ceilings; disrepair; risk of contamination of food; unsatisfactory condition of sanitary conveniences; lack of proper personal washing facilities and first aid kits; unsatisfactory accommodation for outdoor clothing; and unsatisfactory lighting and

ventilation of food rooms. Although few revisits have yet been made the general impression gained is that the tradespeople are making every effort to comply with our requirements and in the end it is hoped that this campaign will result in an immediate raising of the standards of hygiene in all premises in the Borough. However, it must be remembered that Food Hygiene is a constant process of re-examination and improvement, otherwise human nature being as it is, standards tend to become lower again.

Statistical details are given in the following tables:—

**Table 2**

Category of Trades

| Types of Premises                         | No. of Premises | No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 | No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies | No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19 |
|---|-----------------|---|--|---|
| Bakehouses                                | 19              | 19  | 19                                       | 19  |
| Butchers                                  | 29              | 29  | 29                                       | 29  |
| Breweries and Mineral Water Manufacturers | 5               | 5   | 5  | 5   |
| Catering premises                         | 60              | 60  | 60                                       | 60  |
| Confectioners                             | 26              | 26  | 26                                       | 26  |
| Fishmongers and Poulterers                | 11              | 11  | 11                                       | 11  |
| Fried Fish Shops                          | 16              | 16  | 16                                       | 16  |
| General Sweets and Minerals               | 110             | 110   | 98                                       | 98  |
| Greengrocers                              | 34              | 34  | 34                                       | 34  |
| Grocers                                   | 76              | 76  | 76                                       | 76  |
| Ice Cream Manufacturers                   | 5               | 5   | 5  | 5   |
| Licensed Premises                         | 95              | 95  | 95                                       | 95  |
| Tripe etc. Shops                          | 1               | 1   | 1  | 1   |
| Totals                                    | 487             | 487   | 475                                      | 475   |

N.B. Regulation 16—refers to the provision of personal washing facilities.

Regulation 19—refers to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment.

The figures above include those premises where facilities have been required but, as yet, it is not known whether they have been provided.



**Table 3**

## Inspections

| Type of premises                     | No. of inspections |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bakehouses ... ..                    | 15                 |
| Butchers ... ..                      | 18                 |
| Breweries & Mineral Water Mfrs. ...  | 1                  |
| Catering Premises ... ..             | 13                 |
| Confectioners ... ..                 | 18                 |
| Fishmongers & Poulterers ... ..      | 3                  |
| Fried Fish Shops ... ..              | 1                  |
| General Sweets & Minerals ... ..     | 33                 |
| Greengrocers ... ..                  | 13                 |
| Grocers ... ..                       | 39                 |
| Ice Cream Manufacturers ... ..       | 1                  |
| Licensed Premises, Clubs, Hotels ... | 9                  |
| Mobile Vendors ... ..                | —                  |
| School butchers ... ..               | —                  |
| Staff Canteens ... ..                | 3                  |
| Tripe Boilers ... ..                 | 3                  |
| Totals                               | 170                |

In addition to the inspections shown in Table 3 there have been 141 visits throughout the year for revisits, incidental calls, interviews and discussions.

**Food Control**

During the year the department received ten complaints in respect of various foodstuffs. In all cases investigations were carried out to determine the source of the complaint and to ensure that the necessary steps were taken by the firms concerned to prevent any further occurrence.

In obtaining the necessary information use has been made of the services provided by the Cumberland Infirmary Public Health Laboratory, Murphy Chemical Co. Ltd., Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and colleagues in various other local authorities. I would put on record my appreciation of their efforts and help.

Table 4 below gives details of the individual complaints and is followed by summaries of the findings and any action taken.



**Table 4**

| Commodity             | Nature of the Complaint                         |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1 Teacake             | Object adhering to the underside of the teacake |
| 2 Packet of Crisps    | Contained an inedible object                    |
| 3 Pack of Potatoes    | Unsound condition                               |
| 4 Packet of Biscuits  | Hairlike object attached to a biscuit           |
| 5 Bottle of Lemonade  | Sediment in the bottle                          |
| 6 Cod Fish            | Brown worm in the flesh                         |
| 7 Loaf of Bread       | Insects between two slices                      |
| 8 Can of Corned Beef  | Contents mouldy                                 |
| 9 Loaf of Bread       | Substance partially eaten away                  |
| 10 Bottle of Lemonade | Contained a foreign body                        |

### Summaries

- 1) Investigation revealed that the object was a piece of dough, which had been baked previously. It was edible and of the same consistency as the teacake. The matter was drawn to the attention of the bakers.
- 2) It was found that the object was a small potato which had been trapped in the cookers and had been cooked so hard as to be virtually unrecognisable as a potato. The manufacturing process is fully automatic and strictly inspected—many millions of packets of crisps are produced each week. The firm expressed their concern at the complaint and gave their assurance that every effort would be made to remove the possibility of this happening in the future.
- 3) Many of the potatoes were found to be in a wet and mouldy condition although this was not obvious when viewed through the polythene bag. The potatoes must have been pre-packed in a damp condition and then proceeded to sweat and rot. The retailers were warned of the consequences of selling goods in this condition and the rest of the stock was examined.
- 4) The hairlike object in the biscuit proved to be a strand from a brush which brushes the dough during the process. The firm stated that all possible steps would be taken to try and eliminate any further trouble from this source.

- 5) A sample of lemonade was sent to the Laboratory and analysis indicated that the sediment was of Monilia or Yeast. Flour is packed within the same building and the assumption must be that it was gaining access to the lemonade. The firm has been requested to take steps to prevent this occurring again.
- 6) The worm in the flesh proved to be a roundworm *Filaria Bicolour*. Such worms are not harmful to humans and are destroyed during cooking. However, should such a parasitic infestation have been a severe one the fish would have been considered as unsuitable for human consumption and in the circumstances the firm were asked to exercise care and examine the fish more closely during preparation for sale.
- 7) The insects were found to be spider beetles. The bakers of the bread were situated in the area of another local authority and their public health inspectors were asked if they would investigate matters at their end. Meanwhile inspections were carried out, by this department, of the retailers premises and the home of the complainants, however, no evidence of an infestation of spider beetles was found in any of the premises involved. The firm expressed their concern at this complaint but were at a loss to explain how it had arisen. In the circumstances the bakers and the retailers were asked to make every effort, as far as they were concerned, to ensure that such an infestation could not happen.
- 8) The can was very heavily corroded internally causing multiple perforations of the body plate; because of this and the distortion of the seams by opening it was impossible to determine the original site of the damage to the can. The manufacturers gave an assurance that every endeavour would be made to prevent damage to cans of foodstuffs in their possession and the retailers were also asked to take similar care and to examine all stock regularly.
- 9) The loaf was believed to have been attacked by birds in the van during delivery to one of the retailers. Examination of the stock revealed that four other loaves were in a similar condition and these were out of the same consignment. The weather was particularly cold at the time and it has been known for birds to have done this before in similar conditions. The possibility of attack at source was ruled out because baking did not commence until 8 p.m. and loading for delivery to retailers started at 3 a.m. the next day. Similarly it was ruled out at the retailers because the delivery was around midday, the bread was



loaded onto the shelves in the shop and the loaf was purchased in the early afternoon. In the circumstances the firm gave instructions to all their delivery salesmen to take all possible precautions to prevent birds gaining access to the vans during time of delivery to retailers.

- 10) The object in the lemonade was found to be a splinter of wood from a wooden ladle used in the manufacturing process. At the request of the department this ladle was immediately replaced and in addition the manufacturers were informed that steps would have to be taken to improve both the process and the premises.

### **Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sect. 16**

96 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream and 5 for the manufacture. Three of the manufacturers use the cold mix method, 1 the hot mix and 1 makes a soft ice cream in a vending machine situated in his shop.

60 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods.

### **Dairies and milk distributors**

The department is responsible for inspecting the dairies and milk distributors in the district on behalf of the Cumberland County Council. During the year a total of 65 inspections were made and works of improvement have been requested at a dairy. There are 39 registered dairies, 20 purveyors of milk and 6 producer/retailers.

In all 92 samples have been taken of the various categories of milk retailed in the Borough. 11 of these were found to be unsatisfactory the majority being pasteurised and bottled at a local dairy. Investigation during the processing revealed that the recording thermometer was reading approximately 7 deg. F. higher than the actual temperature and, therefore, even with a safety margin, the milk was still being grossly under-pasteurised. Needless to say this state of affairs has now been remedied.

### **Water Supply**

Samples of the drinking water supply are regularly taken by the Water Board and ourselves in various parts of the town. During the year 42 bacteriological samples were taken, of these 4 were unsatisfactory but proved to be satisfactory on re-sampling. The two chemical samples taken were also satisfactory.

## Food Inspection

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption. The goods were surrendered voluntarily by the vendors, certificates were issued and the goods then destroyed. Approximately 100 visits were made in connection with this service and the total weight of foodstuffs dealt with was over 2 tons.

**Table 5**  
Tinned Goods

|                      | lbs. |                            | lbs. |
|----------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| Ham ... ..           | 305  | Prunes ... ..              | 12   |
| Pork ... ..          | 222  | Blackberries ... ..        | 4    |
| Steak ... ..         | 34   | Cherries ... ..            | 9    |
| Luncheon Meat ... .. | 90   | Oranges ... ..             | 11   |
| Corned Beef ... ..   | 145  | Loganberries ... ..        | 4    |
| Tongue ... ..        | 43   | Orange Juice ... ..        | 10   |
| Tuna ... ..          | 7    | Evaporated Milk ... ..     | 104  |
| Salmon ... ..        | 27   | Cream ... ..               | 7    |
| Shrimps ... ..       | 4    | Carrots ... ..             | 35   |
| Pilchards ... ..     | 3    | Green Beans ... ..         | 15   |
| Prawns ... ..        | 1    | Baked Beans ... ..         | 90   |
| Crab ... ..          | 4    | Butter Beans ... ..        | 13   |
| Fruit Salad ... ..   | 99   | Spaghetti ... ..           | 10   |
| Gooseberries ... ..  | 13   | Tomatoes ... ..            | 63   |
| Pears ... ..         | 274  | Peas ... ..                | 161  |
| Peaches ... ..       | 273  | Rice pudding ... ..        | 41   |
| Plums ... ..         | 39   | Soup ... ..                | 93   |
| Apricots ... ..      | 3    | Steak & Kidney Pies ... .. | 16   |
| Pineapples ... ..    | 49   | Pork Pies ... ..           | 6    |
| Grapefruit ... ..    | 91   |                            |      |

### Other Foods

|                 | lbs. |                       | lbs.     |
|-----------------|------|-----------------------|----------|
| Bacon ... ..    | 105  | Potatoes ... ..       | 1120     |
| Lamb ... ..     | 9    | Smoked Fillets ... .. | 96       |
| Pork ... ..     | 14   | Cheese ... ..         | 8        |
| Beef ... ..     | 9    | Chicken ... ..        | 22       |
| Tongue ... ..   | 15   | Turkey ... ..         | 60       |
| Sausages ... .. | 21   | Sausage Rusk ... ..   | 112      |
| Melons ... ..   | 84   | Custard ... ..        | 2 galls. |

In addition 1010 packets of various Frozen Foods which had become defrosted were inspected and destroyed.



## OFFICES, SHOPS, RAILWAY PREMISES AND FACTORIES

### **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

This Act has now been in operation for its second year and, from our experience so far, it would appear that any difficulties of enforcement are of a comparatively minor nature. During the year the Ministry of Labour requested a survey of lighting conditions in premises inspected during the last quarter—this was carried out and the results are shown later in Table 8. On the whole it is fair to say that the Act and the enforcing officers have been reasonably well received, and although it has not been possible to carry out any revisiting yet, it would seem that our requests are being attended to. I am pleased to say that it has not been necessary to institute any proceedings up to this time.

One of the features of the Act, that of the investigation of accidents, is a completely new field in the work of the public health inspector. Eventually it is possible that some situations may arise which will not be easy to solve, but of the 7 accidents investigated only one was such that it was necessary to suggest remedial steps to the owners in order to prevent a possible recurrence.

No applications have been received requesting exemptions from the provisions of the Act in respect of space, temperature, sanitary conveniences, or washing facilities.

In general the infringements have been in the following matters:—dirty condition of walls and ceilings; absence of thermometers; worn and broken floors; absence of handrails to staircases, particularly cellar staircases; inadequate first aid kits; absence of booklets or abstracts for the information of the staff. In addition attention has been drawn to inadequate and unsatisfactory washing facilities and sanitary accommodation in order that the premises can comply with the Regulations when they came into force in January 1966.

In considering the question of the supply of water for drinking purposes the Act requires the provision of such but does not lay down that it shall be separate from hand washing facilities, which could well be situated in a water closet compartment or the ante room thereto. I feel that the drinking water tap should be separate from such washing up arrangements both from the hygienic (i.e. less liability to the contamination of the hands from the taps at the basin) and from the aesthetic point of view (i.e. a separate supply for drinking does away with the need to enter a compartment with a water-closet in it). The ideal arrangement would seem

to be the special drinking water units with disposal drinking cartons.

Many of the premises covered so far have been food premises and they were also subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. In all 162 visits of all kinds have been made under the Act and in addition there have been 15 interviews with architects and other interested parties.

The following tables give the main statistical information:—

**Table 6**

Premises registered and inspected

| Class of Premises           | No of premises registered during year | Total No. of registered premises at end of year | No of premises receiving a general inspection |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Offices                     | —                                     | 87  | 15  |
| Retail shops                | 3                                     | 211   | 114   |
| Wholesale shops, Warehouses | 2                                     | 21  | 1   |
| Catering Establishments     | 4                                     | 28  | 12  |
| Fuel Storage Depots         | —                                     | —   | —   |
| Totals                      | 9                                     | 347   | 142   |

**Table 7**

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

| Class of Workplace             | No. of Persons Employed |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Offices ... ..                 | 781                     |
| Retail Shops ... ..            | 942                     |
| Wholesale Dept. Warehouses     | 101                     |
| Catering Establishments ... .. | 150                     |
| Canteens ... ..                | 6                       |
| Fuel Storage Depots ... ..     | —                       |
| Total ... ..                   | 1980                    |
| Total Males ... ..             | 807                     |
| Total Females ... ..           | 1173                    |

**Table 8**  
**Summary of lighting conditions found during the  
special survey**

| (1) Offices |    | <i>Lumens per Sq. Ft.</i> |                   |
|-------------|----|---------------------------|-------------------|
|             |    | Less than 5               | — 1               |
|             | A. | 5 — 10                    | — 2               |
|             | B. | 10 — 15                   | — Nil             |
|             | C. | 15 — 25                   | — 3               |
|             | D. | 25+                       | — 4               |
|             | E. |                           |                   |
| (2) Shops   |    | <i>Lumens per Sq. Ft.</i> |                   |
|             |    | <i>Front Shop</i>         | <i>Stock Room</i> |
|             | 1  | 50                        | 10-15             |
|             | 2  | 15                        | 15                |
|             | 3  | 25                        | 10                |
|             | 4  | 30                        | 4                 |
|             | 5  | 35                        | 35                |
|             | 6  | 18                        | 30                |
|             | 7  | 30                        | 15                |
|             | 8  | 25                        | 20                |
|             | 9  | 25                        | 20                |
|             | 10 | 30                        | 30                |
|             | 11 | 35                        | 9                 |
|             | 12 | 30                        | 15                |
|             | 13 | 15                        | 10                |
|             | 14 | 15                        | 15                |
|             | 15 | 12                        | 10                |

### General comment on Survey

There is no doubt that the lack of a defined standard of lighting by means of Regulations, makes the enforcement of this particular section of the Act rather difficult.

Many of my colleagues feel, and I agree in principle, that we should encourage as many people as possible to adopt the standards of lighting laid down by the Illuminating Engineering Society. However in adopting this policy I am sure that whilst requesting such standards it must be made absolutely clear to the persons concerned that these standards are extremely desirable but possibly not enforceable. If this is not done and Regulations are enacted with a lesser standard then it is possible that "public relations" could become a little strained and create a wariness to any other requirements put forward by the enforcing officer.



So far it has been found that shops have been reasonably well lit in the sales areas but that improvements could be made in storerooms, passages etc., for instance it does not seem to be widely realised how lighting is adversely affected by such matters as:—the decorative condition of walls and ceilings; wall to ceiling shelving and the general positioning of shelves in the centre of storerooms in relation to the existing lighting.

In view of the nature of the work in offices a higher standard has been looked for and in general this would appear to have been the case but even so 60% of the offices inspected had lighting of less than 25 lumens per sq. ft. whereas the standard laid down by the Illuminating Engineering Society is 30-45 lumens per sq. ft.

No instances of excessive glare were noted.

### **Shop Acts**

Very few specific visits have been made in connection with these Acts except in the case of complaint. The 1965 Act gave all shopkeepers the opportunity to close on a half day of their choosing, providing the proper notices were exhibited, but up to press it would appear that very little advantage has been taken of this fact. During the year the White Paper on Retail Trading Hours was presented which made suggested provisions for further amendments to the Shops Act, 1950.

In view of the difficulties faced when endeavouring to enforce the Acts, particularly with the control of the sale of other than exempted goods, and the great amount of litigation which has been created over the years one feels inclined to ask, without wishing to be a heretic, what exactly is being achieved by continuing controls in this form!

### **Hairdressers and Barbers**

In April the necessary procedure was instigated to obtain byelaws under the Public Health Act 1961 to cover these premises and it is anticipated that they will come into force on the 1st March, 1966. Due to lack of byelaws only 4 visits were made and these were in an advisory capacity to persons who were considering opening new premises.

### **Factories Act**

The tables below give the prescribed statistical details of the inspections and work carried out during the year. It



will be seen that fewer visits were paid to factories, 43 as against 71 in 1964. This was due to the pressure of work in other fields, particularly the need to commence inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act.

A total of 8 notices were served; 1 for Want of clean-lines (S.1); 6 for unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation (S.7) and 1 for insufficient sanitary accommodation (S.7). Only the latter case was not remedied by the end of the year.

**Table 9**

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)**

| Premises<br>(1)  | Number<br>on<br>Register<br>(2) | Number of<br>Inspections<br>(3) | Number<br>of written<br>notices<br>(4) | Number of<br>Occupiers<br>prosecuted<br>(5) |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...                       | 41                              | 5                               | 1                                      | 0   |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....                     | 117                             | 38                              | 7                                      | 0   |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..... | 43                              | 0                               | 0                                      | 0   |
| <b>Total</b> .....   | <b>201</b>                      | <b>43</b>                       | <b>8</b>                               | <b>0</b>                                    |

Table 10

## 2. Cases in which defects were found

| Particulars<br>(1)  | Number of cases in which defects were found |                 |                                   |                                   | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted<br>(6) |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|   | Found<br>(2)                                | Remedied<br>(3) | Referred To H.M. Inspector<br>(4) | Referred By H.M. Inspector<br>(5) |  |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .. .   | 1   | 1               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| Overcrowding (S.2)  | —   | —               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3)  | —   | —               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...  | —   | —               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....  | —   | —               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)   |   |                 |                                   |                                   |  |
| (a) Insufficient  | 1   | 0               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective   | 6   | 6               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| (c) Not separate for sexes ...  | —   | —               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..... | —   | —               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |
| Total .....   | 8   | 7               | —                                 | —                                 | —  |

### 3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

The department has not been notified of any outworkers residing within the Borough.

Table 11 is a classified list of trades carried out in the Borough but they are not necessarily factories.

**Table 11**

|  |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Aerated Waters                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Paint Making, etc                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Corn Merchants                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Printing, etc.                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Gas undertaking                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Laundry                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Dyers and Cleaners                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Brewery                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Weaving                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4  |
| Quarrying                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Dairies                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| Ice Cream                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| General Dealers and Scrap Sorters          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9  |
| Building Trades                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Wood Cutting and Working                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Leather Working, Shoe Repairing, etc.      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9  |
| Monumental Masons                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Waste Paper Baling                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Fire Lighter Making                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Collieries                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Tailoring, Cutting, etc.                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9  |
| Butchers                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Fish Frying                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Rum Butter Manufacture                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Tripe Dressing                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Fur Manufacture                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Bakehouses                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Light Engineering, including Motor Repairs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Heavy Engineering                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7  |
| Watch and Clock Repairing                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Electrical Undertaking                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Scale Repairing                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Knacker Yard                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |
| Electrical and Radio Repair                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Cement Industry and Roadstone Makers       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3  |
| Building Operations                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| Paper processing                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1  |



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The regular daily readings from the two observation stations established in co-operation with the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology have been continued throughout the year, although No. 1 Station was out of action during the early part of the year due to the fire which occurred at the latter end of 1964.

In addition to these two "official" stations a portable unit was established in the Marsh and Quay area in July at Lawrence Street. However, in view of its comparatively short period of operation a graph has not been included in this report.

Details are given below of the highest and lowest readings in micrograms per cubic metre, at the three stations: —

### No. 1 Station

*Highest Smoke* — 324 on a cold wet day in December with a force 5, S.W. wind.

*Lowest smoke* — 8 on a wet day in November with a force 3, N.E. wind.

*Highest SO<sup>2</sup>* — 149 on a clear cold day in December.

*Lowest SO<sup>2</sup>* — 19 on a clear cold day in November with a force 3 Northerly wind.

### No. 2 Station

*Highest Smoke* — 648 on a cold bright day in March with a force 2 Westerly wind.

*Lowest smoke* — nil on a clear day in October with a force 6 Westerly wind.

*Highest SO<sup>2</sup>* — 174 on a wet day in February with a force 2 N.E. wind.

*Lowest SO<sup>2</sup>* — 6 on a clear day in October with a force 4 S.W. wind.

### Lawrence Street

*Highest smoke* — 520 on a wet day in November with force 5 Westerly wind.

*Lowest smoke* — nil on a clear day in November with a force 3 Northerly wind.

*Highest SO<sup>2</sup>* — 191 on a wet in December day with a force 5 Southerly wind.

*Lowest SO<sup>2</sup>* — 12 on a clear calm day in September.

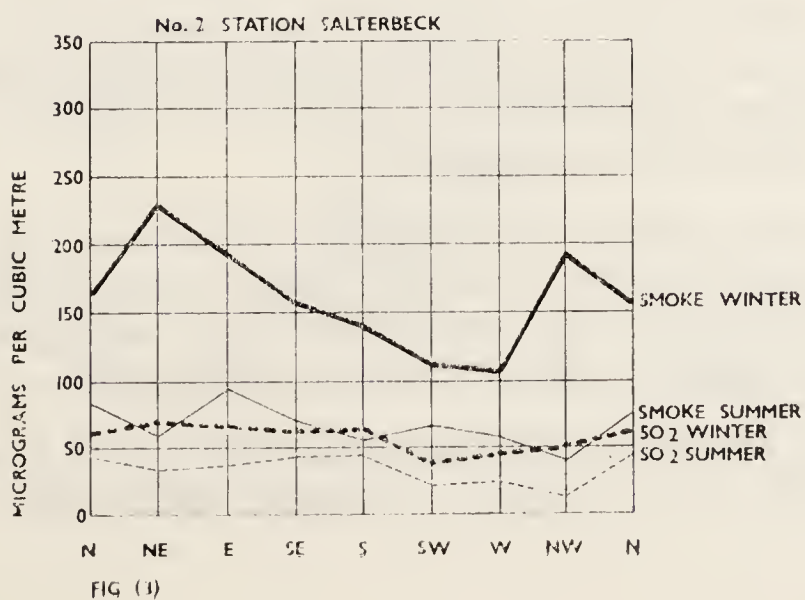
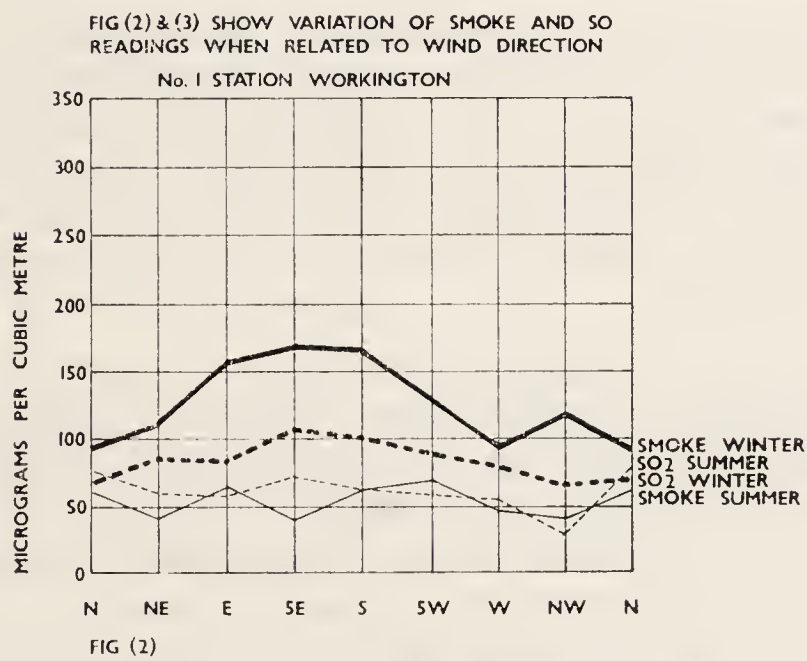
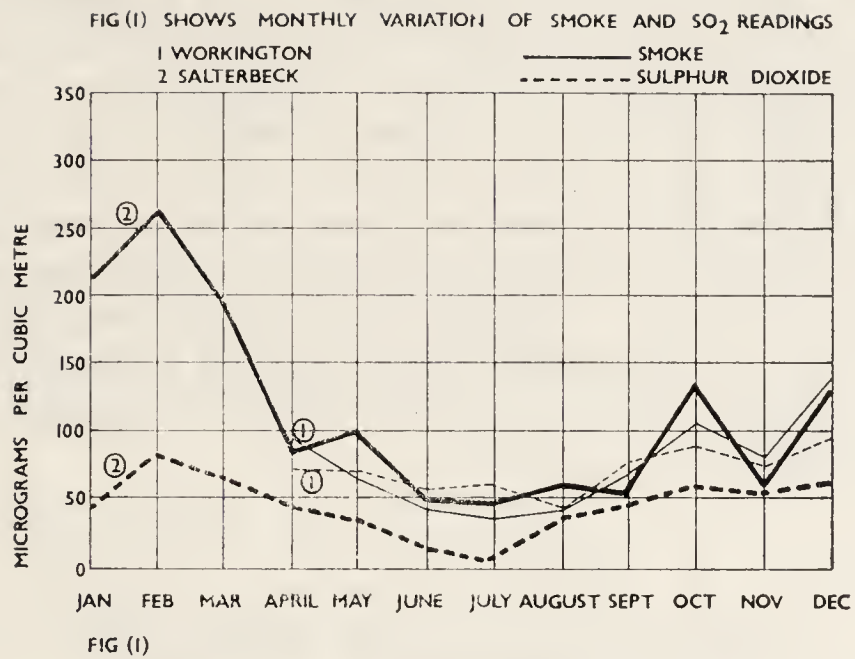
As expected the graphs continue to support the claim that most of the pollution at street level is caused by smoke from the domestic coal fire and despite the fact that this area is not one of those listed in the "Black Areas" there is no doubt in my mind but that a start towards cleaning the air would be beneficial to the town. Even accepting the fact that the atmospheric pollution here is less than that which is in the larger conurbations, the air we breathe still contains pollutants, and, although there may be little concrete evidence of the long term effect of pollution on our bodies surely it is better to work on the old adage that "prevention is better than cure". It is more desirable to remove the cause of such pollutants than to assume that they do not do anyone any harm.

With this in mind I am pleased to say that the Health Committee were able to find the time and interest to discuss the matter and the following suggestions were accepted, namely: (1) that the Housing Committee should be requested to consider the installation of appliances capable of burning the smokeless fuels available in this area, in all new Council houses; (2) consideration should be given to the declaration of smoke control areas on land which is likely to be developed. In addition to these suggestions it is hoped that any work which might be carried out in connection with improvement areas will also be linked with smoke control as suggested in the Ministry Circular 53/64.

In the industrial field the details of boiler plant and chimney heights are obtained from the firms submitting plans for byelaw approval. These details are vetted to ensure that the plant is capable of being operated smokelessly and that the chimneys conform with the requirements of the "Memorandum on Chimney Heights".

The most notable discussions last year were those which took place with representatives of the Thames Board Mills and I am pleased to put on record the wonderful cooperation which was received from this firm.

Smoke observations were taken of several of the industrial chimneys in the Borough and there were very few serious emissions. The emission from the chimney serving the boilers of a local colliery gave much cause for concern but the last hand fired boiler was converted to automatic stoking in the early part of the year and the nuisance has been considerably reduced.





The pollution from the other of our basic industries, namely the steelworks, has continued at an apparently steady rate. The works are, of course, the responsibility of H.M. Alkali Works etc. Inspectorate and it was pleasing to note that the Chief Alkali Works etc. Inspector stated at the Clean Air Conference that the 3 firms, in this country, which were still using the Bessemer Process had been asked to consider their position by 1966. However, I think it is quite obvious, that even with a possible reduction in pollution from this particular source, it is inevitable that with such a heavy industry, pollution of one form or another will still remain with us for some years.

## **RODENT AND PEST CONTROL**

### **Rodent Control**

During the year 113 complaints were received in respect of rats and mice and in order to treat these infestations 420 visits were made by our rodent operative and in addition 18 inspections were made by the public health inspectors. Warfarin continues to be the main rodenticide used and as much care as possible is being exercised to prevent possible "resistance" developing.

In early June a complaint was received from the tenants of a housing estate of rats in the vicinity. An extensive survey of the area revealed that the main source of infestation was sited on an adjacent farm. With the cooperation of the farmer the whole of the farm was treated and 4 stone 2 lbs. of Warfarin was laid over the 3 week treatment period. Although only 16 dead rats were found this obviously had been a heavy infestation. A further survey at a later date did not reveal any noticeable activity.

Later on in the year another farm, in a different part of the district, was similarly treated as the result of a complaint from the farmer. This infestation did not prove to be as heavy as the one described previously.

Due to the many other duties placed on our rodent operative it has not been possible to carry out a survey of the state of infestation of our sewers but I am hoping that we shall be in a better position in the coming year.

Table 12 gives the statistical information as it returned to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**Table 12**

| Rodents  | Non<br>Agricul-<br>tural | Agricul-<br>tural. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Number of properties in district  | 11,583                   | 550                |
| 2. (a) Total number of properties<br>inspected following notification                                      | 112                      | 1                  |
| (b) Number infested by (i) rats  | 69                       | 1                  |
| (ii) mice  | 43                       |                    |
| 3. (a) Total number of properties<br>inspected for rats and/or mice<br>for reasons other than notification | —                        | —                  |
| (b) Number infested by (i) rats  | —                        | —                  |
| (ii) mice  | —                        | —                  |
| 4. Number of sewer treatments carried out  | —                        | —                  |
| 5. Number of statutory notices   |                          |                    |
| (a) served   | —                        | —                  |
| (b) complied with  | —                        | —                  |
| 6. Number of proceedings   | —                        | —                  |

**Vermin and Pest Control**

There were 174 complaints in respect of various insect pests and each complaint would need on average 2 to 3 visits for treatment. It is pleasing to note that no premises were found to be infested with bugs.

Table 13 gives the detailed breakdown.

**Table 13**

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Total number of properties inspected<br>following notification | 174 |
| Number of properties infested<br>by                            |     |
| Ants   | 146 |
| Cockroaches  | 24  |
| Silverfish   | 2   |
| Fleas  | 1   |
| Beetles  | 1   |

It is the practice for a member of the department to inspect Council houses when they become vacant or during exchanges to ensure that they are free from vermin. In this respect 101 houses were inspected during the year.

## **GENERAL**

The following gives the information on work done in the department dealing with matters not covered in the previous sections of the report.

### **Noise Abatement Act**

Only 2 complaints have been received in the department in respect of noise and both of these were of a comparatively minor nature, although they possibly did not appear to be so to the complainant. Even with complaints of such a nature the main difficulty is substantiating the allegations made and the extent to which they cause a nuisance. In these cases several visits had to be made at odd times to endeavour to obtain the necessary evidence of a nuisance.

### **Nuisances Under the Public Health Acts**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of complaints received in respect of<br>insanitary conditions other than in dwelling<br>houses ..... | 79  |
| Number of informal notices served as a result<br>of the investigations of the above complaints .....        | 3   |
| Number of informal notices complied with .....  | 2   |
| Number of statutory notices served as a result<br>of the above complaints .....                             | Nil |
| Number of statutory notices complied with .....   | Nil |



### Summary of Visits to Premises Under Various Acts

|                                      |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Animal Boarding Establishments       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13  |
| Pet Shops                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13  |
| Riding Establishments                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   |
| Betting Gaming and Lotteries Act     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23  |
| Scrap Metal Dealers                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9   |
| Upholsterers                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | —   |
| Piggeries                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8   |
| Stables                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | —   |
| Waste Food Plants                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4   |
| Knackers Yard                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6   |
| Offensive Trades                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5   |
| Public Conveniences                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2   |
| Theatres and Places of Entertainment | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3   |
| Schools                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3   |
| Infectious Diseases                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50  |
| Refuse Disposal                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 462 |
| Refuse Collection                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 283 |
| Miscellaneous                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37  |

The attention of the Borough Surveyor and/or Water Engineer was called to:—

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Choked sewers, drains and street gullies | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Waste water and poor supply pressures    | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| Repairs to Corporation property          | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Defective pavements                      | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Dangerous structures                     | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Accumulations of refuse                  | ... | ... | ... | 5  |
| Defective public conveniences            | ... | ... | ... | 2  |
| Miscellaneous                            | ... | ... | ... | 12 |







CUMBERLAND STAR LTD.